

Predicted Impact of Idling Reduction Options for Heavy-Duty Diesel Trucks:

A Comparison of Full-Fuel-Cycle Emissions, Energy Use, and Proximity to Urban Populations in Five States

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Linda Gaines and C.J. Brodrick
Center for Transportation Research
Argonne National Laboratory

With A. Albrecht

James Madison University



UChicago ► Argonne_{uc}

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PM₁₀ emissions vary by state and technology

- All idling-reduction options reduce full fuel-cycle emissions vs. idling
- Highest emissions in states with highest cooling loads
- Electrified parking space
 PM₁₀ high because of grid reliance on coal
 - Urban component low
- APU options have high urban component

KEY:

APU= Auxiliary power unit

DPF= Diesel particulate filter

DFH= Direct-fired heater

BEC= Battery-electric cooling

AC= Air conditioning

EPS= Electrified parking space



